*162 disfavour display a decrease of 8,738 workers, being 4,284 against 13,022 of 1921. Monks, nuns and religious mendicants have also suffered a decrease of 4,394 workers, being 1,140 compared to 5,534 of 1921 showing invitably how the austere and ceremonial side of religion is gradually losing ground. The votaries of law also record a decrease and instead of 336 record 124 workers only. The petition-writers and the smaller fry record an increase.

The medical profession has 1,127 workers. The number of registered practitioners is 276 compared to 392 of non-registered practitioners who are Ayurvedic and Unani physicians and include a number of mountebanks living on the credulity of the simple-folk. Professors and teachers of all sorts who numbered 1,168 in 1921 are 1,394 now. The increase is inevitable as education is spreading like prairie fire in the country.

199. Persons living on their income.—The descent from teachers and professors to persons of independent means is rapid and slips over several groups which are manned so thinly that they need not detain us. This group has a total strength of 2,672 earners and working dependents against 1,407 of 1921 which shows that this class is on the increase. The total earners of this class are, however, only 2 per cent of the total earners for all occupations and do not deserve any special consideration. If this constitutes the capitalist class capitalism cuts a very sorry figure in the State and the world-wide denunciation of exploitation of labour by capital is a scourge to which we are happily immune.

200. Domestic Service.—There is no comparison between the figures of 1931 and 1921 Census as regards domestic service. Every woman is an unpaid domestic servant and that the women have been correctly shown in this occupation is clear from the fact that the female working dependents under it number 540,183. The large number under earners is easily understood when we remember that the inhabitants of the State who periodically emigrate to British India are usually occupied with the duties of a domestic servant abroad as they have no technical training to enable them to work in organised factories.

201. Insufficiently described Occupations.—This sub-class is the last resort of the perplexed and apathetic enumerator. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified have a huge working dependency especially amongst females, the number being 331,177 which is unimaginable. It is quite likely that women who assist their husbands in agricultural operations and would have ordinarily gone to form agricultural labourers have been lumped together in this group. This explains the disparity between the number of agricultural workers at the 1931 and 1921 Censuses.

[735] **202. Unproductive.**—Beggars and vagrants, return 10,014 earners and 1,058 working dependents, making a total strength of 11,072 workers preying upon the honest inhabitants. Their number in 1921 was 9,385. Social parasitism has thus increased.

This is probably due to economic distress which has enveloped the country as a consequence of world-wide depression driving the population to beggary and vagrancy which presuppose no initiation into technical secrets except self-humiliation which can be had in plenty when the stomach is crying for food. The procurers and prostitutes number 463 against 412 of 1921. The slight increase in their number does not deserve comment.

II. Points of Special Interest.

203. Occupations of Females.—Female working dependents and non-working dependents have already been discussed. In the present paragraph only female earners will be dealt with. The total number of female earners is 56,045 being hardly 7 per cent. of total earners and bearing a slightly varying proportion